

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

Seems to Be the Only Solution of the New York Harbor Strike

SEC. OF WAR BAKER WOULD SAY NOTHING

Railroads Are Hard Pushed to Bring in Food Supplies

New York, Jan. 11.—Though there appeared to be no hope that either the members of the Marine Workers' Association, whose strike since Thursday morning has virtually tied up harbor transportation here, or the boatowners' association, would move to break the deadlock to-day, both sides seemed to expect government intervention within a short time.

Secretary of War Baker, who came here yesterday to view the situation, departed without giving any intimation that the war department would interfere. The movement of food into the city continued to give railroad officials the greatest concern. Yesterday 500 carloads of food were received, being about one-third of the normal amount. Wholesale merchants, however, said there was enough staple food stored here and destined for export to feed the city for several weeks, if it became necessary to use it.

REPUBLICANS GO WRONG.

Partisan Politics Blocks Relief for Europe.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Republican "leadership" in the House is playing with fire in its attempt to block the passage of the bill appropriating one hundred million dollars to feed the starving peoples of Europe in accordance with the request of President Wilson. It is possible the Republicans in the rules committee who prevented a rule for the passage of the bill Thursday and other Republicans in the House will change front later, or after they have compelled the administration to file a bill of particulars and have provided for a statement made by their opposition to the bill is unfortunate. It is the outstanding belief that the people of portions of Europe are starving, that Mr. Wilson as president and commander-in-chief has asked for money to feed them that anarchy may be prevented, and that through sheer partisan opposition the appropriation is being delayed. In the committee on rules of the House Thursday the Republicans happened to be in the majority and Campbell of Kansas, Fess of Ohio, chairman of the national congressional committee, Roderburg of Illinois, Schall of Minnesota (Progressive) and Snell of New York outvoted Chairman Poy, Garrett of Tennessee and Cantwell of Kentucky, who had hoped to bring in a special rule for the consideration of the measure.

Administration leaders, after a canvass yesterday of the committee, decided to make another attempt to-day to obtain a rule for immediate consideration of the bill. They said they had sufficient votes to overturn the action of the committee Thursday.

THE OPPRESSED AS OPPRESSORS.

A Distressing Spectacle in Eastern Europe.

The behavior of the delivered nations of central and eastern Europe—until recently known as the "oppressed races"—reflects no credit upon human nature in general and belittles the political sagacity of the peoples concerned. Instead of pulling themselves together in a collective effort to clear away the decaying remnants of the old order and to build up the framework of their future economic and cultural development, instead of doing their best to smooth out differences of detail and to emphasize the commonness of essential interests, they quarrel unconsciously.

The world is invited to witness what promises to be a free-for-all fight of Poles and Ukrainians, Ukrainians and Rumanians, Rumanians and Serbs, Serbs and Czechs, Magyars and Czechoslovaks, Czechoslovaks and Poles, Poles and Lithuanians, not to mention the Germans, who still enjoy the privilege of being hated by everybody in general. And while this spectacle proceeds, bolshevism is delivering its violent blows on the eastern gate, and behind the scenes the agents of Hohenzollernism rub their hands, biding their time.

It is a dangerous game. In most of the cases it is a matter of three or four counties, of another coal district, another railway center, another port. The impulse is general. If the Poles claim the whole of eastern Galicia, with 75 per cent of the population Ukrainian, the Ukrainians claim Lemberg, which is a Polish city. We mention this instance because it is typical of a score of others.

There are excuses. The psychology of the "oppressed race" is a chapter to be considered. Oppression breeds in the victim vindictiveness, exclusivism, intolerance. The desire to "turn the tables" is intensely human; and Europe cannot afford to judge too harshly its stepchildren for being what European statesmanship, or lack of it, has made them. But the peoples of central and eastern Europe cannot afford to try the world's patience. The difficulties to be settled are not inconsiderable; but the one way in which they most probably will not be settled satisfactorily is if all the contestants try to be judges of their own cases and try to secure their own awards. They would do a great deal better to restrain the overzealous elements and prepare to appear before the tribunal with clean hands and substantial briefs. Otherwise, it will not be long before we shall hear again the old arguments about peoples incapable of self-government.—New York Tribune.

Lime Value Shows in New York.

Fields treated with lime produced an average of 115 tons of cured hay an acre more than unfertilized fields in tests of ground limestone, burned lime, and hydrated lime, conducted by the farm bureau through the county agent in Chemung county, New York. A farmer who used one ton of ground limestone to the acre secured 4,840 pounds of cured hay, compared to 1,208 pounds on an unfertilized acre. Another who applied 700 pounds of hydrated lime to an acre, obtained 6,292 pounds of cured hay, compared to 1,461 pounds on an unfertilized acre. A third farmer used one ton of burned lime to the acre and obtained 3,400 pounds, compared to 1,010 pounds on unfertilized land.

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BULGARIA'S LOSSES

IN WAR NEARLY 1,500,000

The Killed and Missing Number 101,224 and the Wounded 1,152,399—Spotted Fever Breaks Out in Sofia.

Sofia, Monday, Jan. 6. (By the Associated Press).—Bulgaria's losses in the war were: Killed and missing 101,224; wounded, 1,152,399, and prisoners, 49,825. These figures do not include the losses during the retreat from Macedonia, when many died of influenza, exhaustion and famine, and 93,000 were taken prisoner. There is a serious development of spotted typhus fever in Bulgaria, more than 400 cases having been found in Sofia. The outbreak, the authorities say, is due largely to the country's almost complete lack of soap, disinfecting materials and underclothing.

STUDYING JAPANESE WOMANHOOD

Miss Caroline E. Furness of Poughkeepsie Is in Japan.

Tokio, Jan. 10. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Carrying messages of greeting from the women of the United States, Miss Caroline E. Furness of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., head of the department of astronomy at Vassar college, has been making a study of the conditions of womanhood in this country and has been the recipient of many honors on the part of distinguished Japanese, both men and women.

Professor Furness came here particularly as the representative of the millions of women of the National Council of Women, of which the president is Mrs. Philip Moore, and brought a letter directed to the women of Japan which she delivered to the Women's Patriotic league of this country. She also brought messages from the women's committee of the council of national defense, from the National American Woman Suffrage association, the International Woman Suffrage alliance, the National Organization of Public Nursing and from the Vassar College Alumni association.

Miss Furness was met at Yokohama on her arrival by a delegation of leading Japanese women workers and was entertained at the Christian Union mission at Yokohama, addressing the school on war work at Vassar college. She was escorted to Tokyo by a committee of women, including Princess Oyama, Baroness Matsuoka and others. She was guest of honor at a public dinner under the auspices of the English Speaking society, at which Baron Kanda presided. She delivered addresses at various schools and presented greetings from the students of Vassar.

One of Miss Furness' most pleasant days was spent with the venerable Marquis Okuma when some time passed in discussing phases of women's activities in the war work of the United States.

Marquis Okuma showed great familiarity with conditions in America and great interest in the education of Japanese women. Miss Furness also had talks with Baron Ishiguro, head of the Japanese Red Cross, and with Baron Shibusawa, the leader of Japan's business world.

Everywhere Miss Furness found a keen interest in what was being accomplished in the United States for the development of woman and a very great admiration for what the women of America had done to support American soldiers in the war.

37th ENGINEERS ORDERED HOME.

They Will Return to United States on First Available Transport.

Coblenz, Thursday, Jan. 9. (By the Associated Press).—The 37th engineers, consisting of 1,600 picked electrical and mechanical experts from every state of the union, has been ordered back to America on the first available transport. The 37th is the first regiment in the 3d army to be ordered home. Its work will be taken over by other engineer contingents in the army of occupation.

Company E, of the 37th, claims to be the first force of Americans to cross the Rhine. Its members crossed at Coblenz on Dec. 7.

Community Poultry Raising Encouraged.

The formation of community poultry-breeding associations is being encouraged by the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture as a part of its effort to assist in improving flocks and making poultry raising more attractive. Prominent among the advantages of community interest in better poultry are concentration of effort on one variety, opportunities for collective marketing, economy in buying and selling breeding stock, and increased skill in poultry management. Already 48 poultry-breeding associations have been formed. In Virginia a barred Plymouth Rock association has developed a co-operative selling plan of a size that requires a manager to handle the business. Organizations of this kind are not only beneficial to the members, but by stimulating a larger output of high-quality poultry products they benefit the public as well.

WILL HURRY BILL THROUGH

Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill Partly Settled On

THREE LARGE ITEMS ARE OUT OF THE WAY

Delaware and Chesapeake Canal to Be Purchased

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—The House resumed discussion of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill to-day, prepared to remain in session until the measure is passed. A night session will be held, if necessary, leaders said.

With three of the larger items of the bill out of the way, those in charge of the measure did not expect serious difficulty in disposing of it. The appropriations approved yesterday include sums for purchase of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal and the changing of it from a lock to a sea level waterway, for deepening the Delaware river between Philadelphia and its mouth and for continuation of the work on the East river, New York.

NEAR EAST CAMPAIGN.

County Chairmen Have Been Named with Two Exceptions.

The work of organizing for the campaign to raise \$60,000 in Vermont for the suffering peoples of the near East is progressing rapidly in the office of State chairman Roland E. Stevens at White River Junction. With but two exceptions, the state is already well organized so far as county chairmen are concerned, the exceptions being Bennington and Franklin counties.

The county chairman organization is as follows:

Addison county, Prof. Everett Skilling, Middlebury.
Caledonia county, Gilbert M. Campbell, Lyndonville.
Chittenden county, Rev. C. C. Adams, Burlington.
Essex county, E. R. Harvey, Island Pond.
Lamoille county, Rev. W. T. Best, Morrisville.
Orleans county, C. L. Erwin, Barton.
Rutland county, Leonard F. Wing, Rutland.

Washington county, Prof. Carl V. Woodbury, Northfield.

Windham county, O. B. Hughes, Brattleboro.

Windsor county, Rev. B. A. Lucas, Windsor.

Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph will be in charge of the work in the eastern half of Orange county. A man is yet to be selected for the work in the western half of the county.

The impression seems to have gained ground that this drive is a religious movement. Chairman Stevens wishes to dispel this impression, as the movement is not religious in the sense of being an organized church movement, either as applied to the country or to Vermont. While it is true that clergymen are conspicuously identified with the drive, and this applies to all states, their work is of a purely humanitarian character and should not in any way be viewed from a church or orthodox standpoint. Everybody's dollar is desired in this so necessary movement.

A feature of the drive will be addresses by prominent persons who are familiar with the conditions in the countries of the near East. On next Monday evening at St. Johnsbury, General Mesrop N. Azgapegian will deliver an address on the conditions as they now exist in the eastern countries—Armenia, Syria, Greece and other countries that have been affected by the world war.

The publicity for the campaign, which begins next Sunday and will continue for one week, will be handled from headquarters at White River Junction, Rev. John C. Prince of Bellows Falls, who has had charge of publicity up to the present time, having been called to New Hampshire to do field work in the campaign to be conducted in that state.

Rev. C. K. Tracy of Richmond, much of whose life has been spent in the countries of the East, is performing field work in Vermont and is expected to make several addresses in different parts of the state before the campaign closes.

It is hoped to arrange for an address before the legislature by Henry Morgenthau, former United States ambassador to Turkey, during the week of the drive. It is difficult to realize the extent of the suffering that is taking place in these war devastated countries. Words are insufficient to paint the scene, and the photographic illustrations that have come to this country from the East fail to show the true conditions.

Vermont has achieved an enviable record for liberality in every campaign that has been connected with war work for the past two years. It is earnestly believed and expected that the people of the state will respond as liberally with their dollars in the campaign so shortly to begin as they have in the past, and that before the campaign ends on Sunday, Jan. 19, every dollar of the \$60,000 of Vermont's quota will have been fully subscribed.

FIGHTING IN WESTPHALIA.

Between Troops and Local Police Troops—Outcome Not Stated.

London, Jan. 11.—According to a dispatch from Hagen, Westphalia, heavy fighting has occurred there between two companies of volunteers about to enter the front for the eastern province of Germany and local police troops. The local troops were opposed to military action against the Poles, which the volunteers were on their way to take part in. The volunteers insisted, however, in the local community and defended their service obstinately. The outcome of the fighting is not given in the dispatch.

Significant.

"I shuddered when Tom proposed."
"Was he so awkward?"
"Oh, no; he did it so well."—Boston Transcript.

COLDS
Head or chest—are best treated "externally"—
VICKS VAPORUB
NEW PRICES—30c, 60c, \$1.20



"Everywhere they spell c-o-m-f-o-r-t"

"The one greatest comfort we had in the training camps was the AMERICAN Radiator. . . . After the hard day's work in the rough weather it certainly builds up a man, bodily and mentally, to be under the spell and charm of these comfort-machines—that's what your Radiators are. . . ."

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NEW ENGLAND MUST CARRY ON ENTERTAINMENTS KEEP UP ARMY MORALE

In the Y. M. C. A. Work Which Has Already Been Done.

New England, as a part of its northern western field, was the subject of discussion at a conference of the Y. W. C. A. held last week at the New York headquarters. From such discussion it developed that the Y. W. C. A. workers in the field are of the opinion that in its reconstruction work for girls, the association faces here the most important situation found anywhere in the country.

Everything that can happen as the result of a world war, was reported to have happened in some degree in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the fact that it is upon these states that the country depends in a large measure for its leadership in ideals, in right thinking, and in the shaping of national policies, was pointed out as a reason for the concentration in New England of reconstruction effort.

The staff of Y. W. C. A. workers in the northeastern field, it was shown at the conference, is larger than that of any other field in the country because of the importance in establishing in New England centers from which industrial conditions may be met. That it is the first staff which includes a camp secretary, was also brought out in the course of the reports, besides the fact that there are five committees in the field. Another significant development at the conference was that an average of seven requests a day for assistance in reconstruction work, are placed on file at the headquarters in New York, and to the answering of such as come from New England, by the establishment of industrial centers, girls' clubs and summer camps, the conference decided that appropriation must be made.

As much money as possible will be obtained for Y. W. C. A. activities in New England, from the war work—let it have been clearly shown that New England must "carry on" the work begun during the war. This need was made apparent by the large numbers of girls reported to have remained in the industries to which they dedicated their service during the war. The coming of peace has made their need of recreation and rest from their labors no less compelling and to meet this need the conference showed the Y. W. C. A. to be formulating its reconstruction program. In the 120 counties in New England, town and county secretaries are rapidly being added to the field staff that in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island there shall be state representatives by whom the peculiar needs of each community will be interpreted that the Y. W. C. A. may make local adaptation of its reconstruction program.

During a year or more of constant change of scene—from cantonment to transport, to training camp abroad, to the "hardening" trenches, to battle, to rest, billets and back into the fight again—the American soldier, the war camp directors say, has developed in an extreme degree the "Where do we go from here?" habit. Returned to home soil in the process of demobilization, it is inevitable, they declare, that he will chafe over detention at a debarkation camp. To meet this situation the organization provides theatre parties, automobile rides, meals

and sleeping accommodations for men on leave in New York, while for the bed-ridden wounded in the debarkation hospitals almost daily entertainments are given by players from the leading Broadway productions, appearing on professionally equipped stages in the wards.

The New York war camp makes itself felt as a "cheer up" agency for home-bound troops as soon as their transports enter the harbor. Its activities continue until the returning units start for the demobilization cantonments, when other branches of this countrywide organization, which is to receive approximately \$20,000,000 of the United War Work fund, take up the task which leads eventually to the soldiers' hearthside.

Some of the earlier contingents, greeted as they came up the bay by the citizens' committee aboard a police boat and by choruses of arias and whistles, were skeptical regarding the material side of their welcome.

"They give us an official 'how-dye-do'—but what does that get us?" was the comment of a doughboy, and his comrades nodded assent.

Their first moment ashore was one of enlightenment. The pier was placarded with announcements of the "Community's" weekly vaudeville show, to which "Your uniform is your pass," and at the cantonment the men found war camp workers waiting for them, circulating information concerning the organization's numerous stations in New York and arranging with their officers for various types of free entertainment. As a result, the soldiers' typical "Let's go" found ready outlet.

To "keep 'em smiling" the war camp distributes every week among returned troops, along with other soldiers, sailors and marines within the city's gates, 10,000 tickets for the best metropolitan shows, many of them donated by theatre owners; it stages in the port hospitals six or seven entertainments a week, with Broadway actors and actresses as volunteer performers; it conducts in the Manhattan opera house every Sunday afternoon a continuous vaudeville performance to which American and allied uniforms give admittance; it provides every Sunday, and whenever possible during the week, automobile sightseeing tours for 300 to 500 wounded men, and it holds scores of "home again" parties at which hundreds of girls from the Comrade society make merry with the men and help to ease them back into civil life after their necessarily restricted existence under military discipline.

This is the lighter side of the war camp work, which provides comforts as well as entertainment. With a hotel on West 27th street as its center, the organization maintains thousands of men at a time. At the hotel, which has 4,500 beds, a man in uniform may spend the night and have breakfast at a cost of 25 to 50 cents. Similar arrangements prevail at canteens and smaller stations throughout the city. In the aggregate the war camp has sleeping quarters for 10,000 men, soon to be increased to 15,000 through a gift from the war department of 5,000 beds.

At all these stations a soldier's or sailors' credit is good. If a guest says he is "broke," the workers take his "I. O. U." The organization credits its patrons, who have numbered many hundred thousands, with a record showing only 1 per cent of failures to redeem this pledge.

The war camp community service is one of the "Big Seven" organizations pushing to promote the welfare of the fighting men. The work in New York, where \$50,000 a week is expended, is most important, because of the city's strategic location in relation both to the homecoming troops and the sailors who are manning their transports, but at minor ports, as well as at inland stations of all branches of the army and navy, the program is conducted on a scale in keeping with the number of men assembled.

Letters from thousands of mothers, on file at headquarters, attest the character of the war camp service, which stands as assurance to the families and friends of more than 4,000,000 men in the army and navy, a majority of whom will be discharged within the year, that the time of waiting will be lightened for them with activities that are antidotes to homesickness and discontent.

Jeames Explains.

A wealthy English gentleman on reaching home detected a strange and disagreeable odor pervading the place. He asked the footman whence it came. "Well, you see, sir," said Jeames, "today's a saint's day, and the butler, 's'igh church, and is burning hincense, and the cook, she's low church, and is burning brown paper to hoblivate the hincense, sir."—Boston Transcript.

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